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## WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.  
FAITH.

BY MARY FRANCES TYLER.

As we grieve here amid the shadows  
Of earth's dreary night,  
Faith sooths whisper us of pleasant meadows,  
And rains of song!

How sweet the song, on uniting pleasure,

Uplifts the soul, in those bright dominions,

Tranquillity rests not with me!

When we learn safety of the old-story,

How loved ones fall asleep,

Faith holds them in a cloud of glory,

From trouble and fitful sleep.

When hearts are closed unto the straining vision,

And eyes are dead,

Faith has the key to the land of vision,

Unlocks the golden gate.

Thus we behold, although we may not enter

Upon mortal ground,

How bright the scene is living the heart,

To all fitful sleep.

And though we're sensitive in grief and sorrow,

Bowed down with weary Press,

We have bleak visions of a bright o'morrow,

When we shall join their shore?

Even 'mid the darkness, there is light upon our way;

Gleaming upon our path;

For the bright sun of the great Era!

Even while the world is dark,

She gives forth a morning and at even,

With a burning fire,

She writes great truths of brightness and hercules.

Upon the heart of man.

Yet of Faith's dwelling we have no description,

Save of its open door;

And its broad doorway, leading this inscription,

"Come, nothing do we more!"

For the National Era.

MIRTH AND MELANCHOLY.

BY MARY IRVING.

CHAP. I.

Whence various first impressions are given

and derived.

"Friends! May I live!

Friends! when we're once again,

"Twixen."

"Friends! when we're once again,

"Twixen."





## WASHINGTON, D. C.

A REASONABLE REQUEST—STAND IN THE OLD PATH.

Lynx, Mass., February 19, 1854.  
To the Editor of the National Era:

Can you not bring some of the Anti-Slavery Know-Nothings back to their former field, by publishing the article of the Pittsburgh Palladium on foreign immigration? It will show them where they once stood.

Yours truly, B. V. MURRAY.

We gladly comply with the request of our correspondent—but the resolute generally are so thoroughly Democratic, in the true sense of the word, that we reprint the whole of our

Editor.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted at Pittsburgh, August 12th, 1852.

Adopted at the Annual Meeting of the delegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain right against wrong, and freedom on foreign immigration. We ask cordial attention to this and the one published last week.

But, while publishing them, we do not fully endorse either the platform or the resolutions. That would seem to imply a blind and entire trust of the writer to make a political test of one's religious faith. We hope this is not so. We are thoroughly Protestant—so deeply, so thoroughly Protestant, that we have too well the principles of religious liberty guaranteed by our National and State Constitutions, for a moment to consider any possibility of infringement.

1. That Governments, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed, are instituted among men to secure all, those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which are given by their Creator, and of which none can be deprived by valid legislation, except for crime.

2. That the true interest of the country demands the liberty of the press, the equality of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union, by the impartial application of the fundamental principles of equal rights, and of justice and wisdom.

3. That the Federal Government is limited, powers, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power therein ought to be construed strictly, in order to guard against usurpation.

4. That the Constitution of the United States, as originally framed, is a wise and judicious plan, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, without due process of law; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

5. That the Federal Government is a limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power therein ought to be construed strictly, in order to guard against usurpation.

6. That the friends of Slavery, who are attached to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world, therefore deny its binding force upon the American people, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

7. That the Foreign Slave Act of 1850 is not in accordance with the creed of most States, neither slaveholding and non-slaveholding; and that the slaves of no more than two States, no slave Territory, no nationalized Slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves.

8. That Slavery is sin against God, and against man; and that no human creature can make right; and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand its abolition.

9. That the doctrine that any human law is a violation of the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world, therefore deny its binding force upon the American people, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

10. That the doctrine that any human law is a violation of the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world, therefore deny its binding force upon the American people, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

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12. That the doctrine that any human law is a violation of the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world, therefore deny its binding force upon the American people, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

13. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution, and sound administrative policy, demand that the funds of the General Government, from Slavery, and the exercise of its prerogative, be kept separate from the funds of the States, and the power of the general government be restricted to the lowest possible point; that, to defend the strictly necessary expenses of the government, and to meet the debts, and to pay dividends of Democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they are claimed to be an adjustment.

14. That the public funds of the United States belong to the People, and should not be sold to individuals not granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the People, and should in no event be used to sustain any other class.

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18. That every nation has a clear right to alter or change its own Government, and to adopt any other form of government, and that the duty of the American Government, representing the chief Republic of the world, to protest against, and by all proper means prevent the intervention of Kings and Emperors against nations seeking to establish for themselves republican or constitutional Government.

19. That the independence of Hayti ought to be recognized, and that the United States, called to consider the resolutions and conduct of the King of Hayti, which gave such an Anti-Nationality party in this State, and the Know-Nothing Order, and the other anti-slavery and other sympathizers of the old Whig party, and other persons favorable to the Know Nothing Order, should such a fusion. The propriety and usefulness of such a union is now a subject of comment by the press.

20. That we regard the independence of Hayti as a sufficient degree of stability as to enable us to trust in its safety, and to give it the protection of our sympathies, and to place it in the hands of the people, who are the best friends of Hayti.

21. That as, by the Constitution, "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to a full and equal enjoyment of all the privileges of citizens of other States," the practice of imprisoning colored slaves of other States, while the vessels to which they belong lie in port, and refusing to receive the colored men, who are the slaves of the white men, who bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, is a flagrant violation of the law of nations, and an invasion of the rights of the citizens of other States, uttered in opposition with the professions made by the slaveholders, and with the provisions of the Constitution faithfully observed by every State in the Union.

22. That we recommend the introduction of mutual treaties, heretofore to be negotiated between the United States and foreign nations, so as to afford a cordial welcome to honest

of some provision for the settleable contention of differences by a resort to decisive arbitration.

23. That the Free Democratic party is not organized to aid either the Whig or Democratic party, but to defeat both; and that the greatest obstacle in the way of the people's prosperity, and that the adoption of measures supported by them are absolutely necessary, as nearly as possible, to the welfare of the country, and entirely unnecessary, if corrupt, and merely uniting of confederates, the purpose of the Free Democracy is to take possession of the Federal Government, and administer it for the protection of the rights of man, and for the whole nation.

24. That we inscribe on our banner, FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR, and FREE MEN, and under it will fight on and fight on, until a triumphal victory shall reward our exertions.

Ed. Era.

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